

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be followed with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN WILL BE HEREIN AFTER AS FOLLOWS:
Two dollars per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editors, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Parties must be paid in all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—Our attention is unexpectedly again called to this subject by a publication in the last *Newbern Spectator*, of an extract from Judge Martin's History of this State, giving a faithful account of the Declaration in question, copied, we believe, almost literally, from the original article which appeared on the subject, in this paper on the 30th April, 1819, which extract is accompanied by the copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to the elder Mr. Adams, dated July 19th, 1819, expressing his disbelief of the truth and reality of this declaration. A copy of this letter we append to these remarks for the information of our readers.

We do not wonder that Mr. Jefferson should have doubted the truth of this Declaration of Independence being made in Mecklenburg, having never before heard of it, and for the other reasons which he assigns. Indeed considerable doubt was publicly expressed at the time this Document was first published in the Register, not only in the Eastern papers, but elsewhere. We, therefore, thought it our duty to make further enquiries on the subject, and for this purpose applied to our neighbor Col. Wm. Polk, of this city, (son of Col. Thomas Polk, who took a conspicuous part in the proceedings) who, though but a youth of 17 or 18 at the time, was present at the meeting which made the Declaration. He assured us, that the facts which we had published, were in general correct, though he thought there was an error as to the name of the Secretary of the meeting, as well as others of a minor kind, but that he would make it his business to obtain from some of the old inhabitants of Mecklenburg, further particulars on this subject.

Col. Polk accordingly made the necessary enquiries, and in February, 1820, communicated to us for publication, Certificates from Geo. Graham, Wm. Hutchison, Jonas Clark, and Robert Robinson, all old inhabitants of Mecklenburg County, stating that they were present in the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, on the 19th of May, 1775; that the order for the election of Delegates had been given by Col. Thomas Polk the commanding officer of the Militia of the County; they believed the delegation was complete from every Company; that the meeting took place in the Court House, at Charlotte; that Abraham Alexander was chosen Chairman, and Dr. E. Brevard, Secretary; that the Delegates continued in session that day and the next; when Resolutions were brought forward and adopted, which declared the Citizens of Mecklenburg County free and independent of the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and from that day forth, all allegiance and political relation with them was dissolved; which declaration was signed by every member of the delegation, amidst the shouts and huzzas of a large assembly of the people of the County. These old men always believed that the Resolutions declaring the Independence of the Citizens of Mecklenburg, were drawn up by Dr. Brevard, Secretary of the meeting, and that the whole was conceived and brought about through the instrumentality and popularity of Col. Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John McKnit Alexander, Adam Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, John Puffer, Heskiah Alexander and a few others. They also state that Captain Jack, of Charlotte, was employed to carry copies of these Resolutions to the President of Congress, and to the Representatives of this State in that body; that he executed that trust, and returned with answers, both from the President and the Representatives, approving of the course that had been taken, adding, that the time would soon come when the whole Continent would follow the example which had been set by the Citizens of Mecklenburg.

A letter was also received and published, from a Revolutionary militiaman, aged 81, of the same County, dated Jan. 20, 1820, stating that he was present at the meeting in Charlotte, when the Resolutions declaring Independence were read.

Our readers will observe, that Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Adams, was written before the publication of these Certificates. Had he seen this additional testimony, it is probable, he might have changed his opinion as to the credibility of this well attested historical fact.

If a doubt should still remain in the mind of any one, on this important incident in the History of this State, we can furnish such persons with a copy of a pamphlet, which, to save trouble in an-

swering the numerous applications that were made to Col. Polk in relation to it at the time, was published at his expense. And if, after reading this Pamphlet, any further explanation be desired, we have no doubt, that Col. Polk will, at any time, be ready to give it.

The following is the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, alluded to:—
Monticello, July 19, 1819.

DEAR SIR: I am in debt to you for your letter of May 21st, 27th, and June the 22d. The first, delivered me by Mr. Greenwood, gave me the gratification of his acquaintance; and a gratification it always is, to be made acquainted with gentlemen of candor, worth, and information, as I found Mr. Greenwood to be. That, on the subject of Mr. Samuel Adams Wells, shall not be forgotten in time and place, when it can be used to his advantage.

But what has attracted my peculiar notice, is the paper from Mecklenburg County, of N. C. published in the Essex Register, which you were so kind as to inclose in your last, of June the 22d. And you seem to think it genuine. I believe it spurious. I deem it to be a very unjustifiable quizz, like that of the volcano, so minutely related to us as having broken out in N. Carolina, some half dozen years ago, in that part of the country, and perhaps in that very county of Mecklenburg, for I do not remember its precise locality. If this paper be really taken from the Raleigh Register, as quoted, I wonder it should have escaped Ritchie, who calls what is good from every paper, as the bee from every flower; and the National Intelligencer, too, which is edited by a North-Carolinian; and that the fire should blaze out all at once in Essex, one thousand miles from where the spark is said to have fallen. But it really taken from the Raleigh Register, who is the narrator—and is the name subscribed real, or is it fictitious as the paper itself? It appears, too, to an original book, which is burnt, to Mr. Alexander, who is dead to a joint letter from Caswell, Hughes and Hooper, all dead, to a copy sent to the dead Caswell, and another sent to Doctor Williamson, now probably dead, whose memory did not recollect, in the history he has written of North-Carolina, this gigantic step of its country of Mecklenburg. Harry, too, is silent in his history of Marion, whose scene of action was the country bordering on Mecklenburg. Ramsay, Marshall, Jones, Girardin, Wirt, historians of the adjacent States, all silent. When Mr. Henry's resolutions, far short of independence, flew like lightning through every paper, and kindled both sides of Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date, of the independence of Mecklenburg County, of North-Carolina, dissolving it from the British allegiance, and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, (to, is never heard of. It is not known even a twelve month after, when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example, would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder, on their tardy fears? Would not every advocate of independence have rung the glories of Mecklenburg County, in N. Carolina, in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others, who hang so heavily on us? Yet the example of independent Mecklenburg County, in North-Carolina, was never once quoted. The paper speaks, too, of the continued exertions of their delegation, (Caswell, Hooper, Hughes, in the cause of liberty and independence. Now, you remember, as well as I do, that we had not a greater tory in Congress than Hooper; that Hughes was very wavering, sometimes firm, sometimes feeble, according as the day was clear or cloudy; that Caswell, indeed, was a good whig, and kept these gentlemen to the notch, while he was present; but that he left us soon, and their line of conduct became then uncertain until Penn came, who fixed Hughes, and the vote of the State. It must not be understood as suggesting any doubtfulness in the State of North-Carolina. No State was more fixed or forward. Nor do I affirm, positively, that this paper is a fabrication; because the proof of a negative can only

be presumptive. But I shall believe it such until positive and solemn proof of its authenticity shall be produced. And if the name of McKnit be real, and not a part of the fabrication, it needs a vindication by the production of such proof. For the present I must be an unbeliever in the apocryphal gospel.
TH: JEFFERSON.

SUPERSTITIONS OF ITALY.

THE FATA MORGANA AND FATA BAFANA.

The dread of storm risers is universal prevalent amongst the country people, and especially in the mountainous districts of Italy. A Danish botanist, journeying alone upon an ass through the mountains of Abruzzi, was involved in several perilous adventures by this superstitious terror of the peasantry. They had for some time seen him collecting plants amongst the unfrequented cliffs and ravines, and watched his proceedings with suspicious curiosity. A few days later their district was ravaged by a succession of storms, their suspicions grew into certainty, and assembling in considerable numbers, they attacked the unconscious botanist with a volley of stones, and cursed him as a storm raising enchanter. He made vehement protestations of his innocence, but the enraged peasants took forcible possession of his collection, which were minutely examined. Finding only some harmless leaves and blossoms, and no roots, their fury abated, and although it was suggested by some that he had probably used the roots in his incantations, the unfortunate herbalist was at length dismissed with fierce menaces, that if he dared to take a single root from the ground, it would cost him his life. In the mountains near Rome, the peasants regard with suspicion a singular costume, as a stern cast of countenance, or any striking personal formation, in the strangers who arrive there. All travellers, thus peculiarly marked, are supposed to be enchanters and treasure-seekers, and the young Germans, in their black dresses, untrimmed beards, and long hair, are especial objects of suspicion.

The Oriental fairies, who followed the fortunes of Charlemagne and his paladins, established themselves in various parts of Italy, where they still hold a distinguished place in the traditional superstitions of the people. These local fairies, who are more potent than witches, and generally of a benevolent character, are not worthy of record. One of the most celebrated is the Fata, or Fairy, Morgana, whose realm is the strait between Reggio and Messina. Here her glittering palaces sometimes rise above the waters, and dazzle the eyes of mortals with a transient glimpse of those splendours which are so magnificently described in the Orlando Amorous of Boiardo. This fairy is said to fall in love with young sailors and fishermen, whom she lures into the deep by this display of her power and grandeur. The causes of this optical illusion are now well understood, but the adjacent inhabitants will not be reasoned out of this highly poetical tradition; and in the popular ballads composed in memory of young men drowned in the Straits of Messina, the surviving relatives are said to console themselves with the belief, that the departed are reposing in the arms of the Fairy Morgana.

In Tuscany the mothers and nurses terrify naughty children by telling them that the ugly fairy, Bafana is coming, and the Carnival of Florence is opened on the night before the festival of the Three Kings, by the procession of the Fata Bafana who is paraded through the city by torch light, accompanied by the pealing of drums and trumpets, and the acclamations of the people. The fairy is personified by a colossal puppet, representing a gorgeous in flowing garments and the figure is contrived as to appear taller or shorter at the pleasure of the bearer, whose person is concealed by the long draperies. This monstrous fairy frightens the children by looking into the upper windows of the houses; and after thus passing through the principal streets of Florence, the huge puppet is thrown from a bridge into the Arno, amidst the shouts and imprecations of the multitude. The Tuscan nurses also call the name of Bafana, or Bania, the good and wicked fairies, who on the night after the festival, come down the chimney to reward or punish the children; and the little folks carefully hang the cloths, with empty pockets, round the hearth, that the good fairy may fill them with confectionary, and other presents, according to their previous good behaviour. The term Bafana is also applied to a very ugly woman, and a frightful phantom is called Bafanacia. Many, in his historical notice of the Bafana, affirms that this festival is a relic of the ancient mysteries, and that it especially alludes to the arrival of the

Magi. In fact, the black faces of the rag dolls, which are hung in the windows of Florence, on the day of the Epiphany, resemble the Magi, as portrayed in pictures of ancient date. The girls which the children expect to receive are supposed to be in commemoration of the presents brought by the Magi to the holy family. This popular belief is of high antiquity, and in the house of the Epiphani, otherwise called the Befani, at Florence, a head of one of the royal Magi is preserved in the repository.

MISCELLANY.

NAPOLEON II.

The following anecdote is told, it is said, on good authority in the *Albany Daily Advertiser*:

On the morning of the first day of January, 1829, his instructor said, "Come Prince, come Napoleon, you will go with me to your grandsire, the Emperor, and according to custom, wish him a happy new year, for on such occasions children receive a handsome present—it being the first time, he no doubt will give you a great present." "Well sir," said young Napoleon, "now if you please, forthwith"—not a solitary word could his instructor draw from him during their way to the Emperor's parlour—immediately on entering the room he ran, (unusual for him) up to his grandsire, and wished him "a happy new year," looking his grand pa steadfastly in the eye, and that too with an eye of expression. The Emperor, at his introduction, gaze and attitude, said, "governor have you dictated?" he replied, "nothing more your majesty, than on such occasions children receive a present." "Ah ah, that is very true—well my son what do you wish for or desire?"

"I know that my honored grand pa has it in his power to grant me my desire; but"—(scratching his head, still looking his grand pa full in the eye)—"Yes Napoleon, I have it in my power, my son, speak, you shall have whatever you may ask for." "Why, grand pa, I may ask too much—much more than you will be pleased to grant."—"Impossible, my son, I pledge you the word and honor of an Emperor, and you grandsire—ask any thing but my crown and kingdom, it shall be granted; yes, you shall have your every wish." (Here the tears flowed in torrents from Napoleon's eyes, as if they had been in "reservoir" since the death of his father) which when his venerable sire saw—he emphatically exclaimed, "grant, give, yes Napoleon, speak, my son, you have my honor: why those tears?" Then in a moment he caught his grand pa's hand with his little hands—kissed it, then raised his head and said, "grand pa, I have the word and honor of the Emperor of Austria and of my noble grand sire—I ask, and may the God of the Universe bear me witness—I ask, sire, in the name of my dear honored mother, (Empress Napoleon) and in the name of all those connected with her, that you will grant to Prince Napoleon, your affectionate grandson, 100,000 warriors, well equipped and provisioned for one year's campaign, in order to enable me to avenge the death of my murdered, honored father, when I shall have arrived at the age of 20 years." The Emperor was astonished, and turning to his instructor, said, "you must have dictated, sir." "I have not, upon my honor, sire," young Napoleon speak—"Grandsire, he has not, nor yet has my dear mother, nor any other person." A solemn silence pervaded the imperial parlour for some moments, when the noble Prince Napoleon broke the charm with an affectionate petition—"Come, will you pa?"—"certainly my son, you have my honor, you shall have your request." He thanked his grand sire, then with a respectful bow he left the room, and immediately inquired for his uncle, the Arch-Duke Charles.

The younger Crebillon, at the age of thirteen wrote a satire against La-mothe and his admirers; he showed it to his father, who told him that it was very well composed; but as he saw that the young man was vain of this opinion, he added—"Judge my son, how easy and contemptible this style of writing must be, since, even at your age, one may succeed in it."

MUTTON'S BARY.—The Boston Commercial Gazette relates a notable anecdote of Amblard, the Frenchman in whose house the duke of Orleans boarded while in Boston. Amblard was a tailor.—Having made a pair of pantaloons for a Mr. Lamb, but forgetting the name of his customer, he went into the market, and taking hold of a leg of mutton, inquired of the butcher, "Vat you call dis?" "That is mutton." "Hd, mutton, is it Vell, vat you call de mutton's bary?" The butcher answered, "Lamb." "Qui!" exclaimed the Frenchman, "dat is him—Monsieur Lamb is de ver man vat for I make de pantaloons!"

"What has passed in the house of commons?" asked Charles Justice Popham, when he was speaker of the house of commons, had sat long and done in effect nothing—coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Commons' House?" He answered, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks!"

Mr. C. Yorke.—When this gentleman was returned member for the University of Cambridge, 1770, he went round to thank the members who had voted for him. Among the member was one remarkable for having the largest and ugliest face that was ever seen. Mr. Yorke, in thanking him, said, "Sir, I have great reason to be thankful to my friends in general, but confess myself under particular obligation to you for the very remarkable countenance you have shown me upon this occasion."

Jumping.—Old L nes, of Connecticut, used to bet with young men that he could jump as far in the same ground and direction as they. Often as he found a novice to accept, he would say, "I am decrepid and you spry, therefore permit me to choose the ground." Certainly. Well, the ground would be chosen within a foot of a house, and he would jump his toes against it, and say, "Jump farther there and in that direction, if you can." Once he was beaten; for happening to choose a spot beneath a window, his competitor took out the sashes, and jumped into the room.

A man may be a hypocrite all his life long before the public; but no man ever was before his own family. His true disposition is that which they see, it never if may appear abroad.

A man endowed with great perfections without good knowledge, is like one who has his pocket full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasions.—*Steele*.

Honesty coupled to beauty, is to have money a cause to sugar.—*Shakspeare*.

It is with narrow-necked people, as with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.—*Pope*.

Those alone may be vouchsafed for who are good alone. Those who are not good alone, may be bettered by association; a good company cannot pervert.—*Zimmerman*.

There is no rule in the world to be made for writing letters but that of being as near what you speak face to face as you can; which is so great a truth, that I am of opinion, writing has lost more mistresses than any one mistake in the legend of love.—*Steele*.

As a walled town is more worthy than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honorable than the bare brow of a bachelor.—*Shakspeare*.

Handsome Reward.—A Clergyman in the west who had unfortunately quarrelled with his parishioners had the misfortune to have a shirt stolen from the hedge where it hung to dry, and he posted handbills offering a reward for the discovery of the offender. Next morning was written at the foot of the copy posted against the church door:

Some thief has stolen the parson's shirt,
To skin naught could be nearer;
The parish will give five hundred pounds
To him that steals the wearer.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE PRESS (VA.) OLD DOMINION, September 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have hitherto said but little on the subject of South Carolina, growing out of the oppositions under which she labors, from the unequal, and consequently unjust operation of the tariff laws, and other legislative measures of the general government; and we do not now intend to enter into a consideration of this subject, further than to express our disapprobation of the course pursued of the whole coalition party, aided and abetted by a portion of those who have always been considered as uncompromising advocates of State Rights. Of what does South Carolina principally complain? She has raised her voice against the tariff law, that "bill of discriminations," as not only oppressive to her people, but as glaringly unconstitutional. How did Virginia act during the rebellion, and what were her pretensions during that dark period of our political history. At that time, it is true, she was the general government was high-handed, arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional, and the rights and liberties of the people were sacrificed to glut the cravings of our insatiable taste-makers. Virginia stood firmly alone in that solitary hour, and received undiminished the combined efforts of the satellites of power to put her down, and trample her in the dust. She was then accused, as South Carolina is now, of a design to sow discord among her sisters, and subvert the Union! Instead of producing this direful calamity, she gave, by her conduct, not only stability, but perpetuity to the Union. Nor was this the only good achieved by Virginia in that eventful struggle. At a subsequent period of our history, when the embargo pressed with a heavy hand upon the mercantile interests of our country, did not the northern States, Massachusetts in particular raise the standard of opposition, and by perseveringly denouncing it as unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, inasmuch as it operated partially, succeed in causing its repeal? Was not Virginia in '98-9 considered as a rebellious State by the whole federal party? Was not the conduct of Massachusetts considered rebellious during the operation of the embargo? And yet the Union of the States was not in the remotest degree affected by the measures which these prominent States adopted to thwart and subvert the views of the general government. The conduct of Massachusetts and of the whole nation of New England, at another eventful period of our history, bears no relationship to the opposition successfully raised to the alien and sedition laws and to the embargo. The combination of 1813, to arrest the progress of the war, had disunion marked in every act and treason in every movement. That combination had the effect, if it was not the original object, to aid and abet the common enemy; and thus aiding and abetting should have been put down, eye, even under the "second section."

But what has S. Carolina done,—what is she doing, that not only excites the ire of the coalition party, but has drawn upon her the ill will of many of those who are with her in principle, but who think or seem to think that she is going too far in her opposition to the tariff law? Has she not denied, does she not still deny, that her object is disunion? She feels most grievously the pressure of the tariff, and she is determined to effect its repeal or modification by all constitutional means. Virginia effected the destruction of the alien and sedition laws, through the instrumentality of her legislature, aided by public opinion and the republican press of our country. South Carolina is endeavoring to effect the destruction, or rather an amelioration of the unconstitutional tariff law. Her people, her press, and her ordinary legislation, have remonstrated in vain. A tyrannical majority in Congress, reckless of consequences, beholds with ineffable contempt: the complaints of the South; and having the power in their hands, disregard the rights of their fellow-citizens. Failing in all previous efforts to effect the repeal or modification of the tariff, does South Carolina manifest a disposition to secede from the Union? Some of her citizens may have used flinty temperate language: Did not the increased people of Virginia, when she took the lead in opposition to the alien and sedition laws, use language equally strong and equally intemperate? Yet, we thought not of disunion. Our public measures were stamped with an ardent attachment to the confederacy, the destruction of which we maintained, was seriously threatened by the continuance of the oppressive measures against which we remonstrated. Virginia believed that an adherence to the alien and sedition law, and other obnoxious measures of that day, would produce a dissolution of the Union. Massachusetts, with perhaps no less patriotic views, regarded the embargo in the same light. S. Carolina, acting under similar feelings, and harassed by an oppressive and unconstitutional measure, has raised her voice against the tariff—and she is denounced, even by her friends—we could expect

nothing better of her enemies, as respecting the dissolution of the Union. The idea is preposterous. South Carolina is as much devoted to the Union, as any member of the confederacy.

We must look for the opinion and feeling of South Carolina on this point, to the people, her citizens, not to the speculations of those who would misrepresent her views. And how have they acted? Let us see.

An election recently took place in Charleston—the hot-bed of the disunionists, according to the declaration of the coalition for charter officers, which resulted in the defeat of the party opposed to the tariff. What was the consequence of this defeat? A meeting of the defeated party was forthwith convened. Between six and seven hundred disunionists attended, and the first resolution adopted, was the following, introduced by Maj. Hamilton, the disunion candidate for governor:

Resolved, That we yield to no party, whatever may be its designation, in a cordial attachment to the constitution and Union of the States. The first we desire in its original purity, and the last in its perpetual duration.

At the same meeting, a committee was appointed (of which Major Hamilton was chairman) to address the *State Rights' Party* of South Carolina, on the subject of the tariff and other oppressive measures of the general government, and explanatory of the causes that led to the defeat of the party in Charleston. As we have hitherto said but little on the subject of the present excitement in South Carolina, we have deemed it expedient to lay this address before our readers, for several reasons, the most important of which are 1st, because it contains a brief expose of the causes that led to the success of the opposition in Charleston—and 2ndly a concise explanation of the views of the *State Rights' Party*. The address follows; and although so much of it as relates to the election in Charleston, may have the appearance of local, yet it is important in a general point of view, as unfolding, what we have always dreaded in this country, the operation of *bank influence* at our elections.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It is not a little remarkable that the whole American people is capable of seeing that Charles X was guilty of a forced construction of the constitutional charter of France, when he dissolved the Chamber of Deputies and abolished the liberty of the press, and yet they cannot see that equally overstrained constructions of the Constitution of our Confederation of States, have been resorted to by our rulers, in the case of the Tariff and Internal Improvement laws. By the 8th article of the French Constitution, it was declared as follows:

"Frenchmen have the right to publish and print their opinions in conformity to the laws for regulating the abuse of this liberty."

On the 25th of July last, by the laws then existing, it was allowable for the press to speak freely of men and measures, but the presumptuous Ministry of Charles' desirous of placing themselves and their conduct beyond the reach of public scrutiny, infused into the head of their master, sentiments like these—"At all epochs the periodical press has only been, and from its nature must ever be, an instrument of disorder and sedition," and persuaded him, that the general welfare of his subjects called for its abolition. To resort, however, to so flagrant a breach of the charter, which expressly guaranteed the freedom of publication, without some show of warranty, was too much even for the high handed and desperate politicians who were for staking the crown upon the single throw of a die, and they accordingly resorted to the convenient expedient of putting a forced construction upon what was unobjectionable of two interpretations. In the report made by them to the King, under date of the 25th of July, but which manifestly constituted the ground-work of the decrees ante-dated the 25th, they employed this language:

"There is but one means of satisfying them; (*the alarm of the people*) it is to return to the Constitution—if the terms of the 8th article are ambiguous, its meaning is manifest. It is certain that the Constitution has not conceded the liberty of the press to Journals and periodical writings. The liberty of publishing our personal opinions does not certainly imply the right of publishing, by way of speculation, the opinions of others. The one is a use of a faculty that the law is at liberty to grant or to submit to restrictions; the other is a speculation of industry, which, like all others, and more than all others, supposes the supervision of public authority."

Was ever such miserable sophistry displayed upon a vital question before, except in this country, where the property of millions has been taken away from them as lawlessly as was the liberty of the press attempted to be by Messieurs Polignac, Chateaubriand, Montbel and Company? What man, possessing the slightest share of intellect, cannot perceive in this monstrous attempt upon the liberties of France, a gross, palpable, and

deliberate violation of the Constitution? And yet the imbecile monarch to whom this sophistry was addressed, finding it to be in accordance with his own views of his self-interest, which is too apt to be mistaken for the general welfare, adopted the reasonable suggestion, and by a stroke of his pen, obliterated, as he thought, from the fundamental law, the most precious right of Frenchmen—"The liberty of the periodical press is suspended," had scarcely been pronounced when the unhappy sovereign and his wretched advisers were made to feel the consequences of their treachery. The people of Paris declared null and void the decrees of the King, and taught the world a lesson which ought never to be forgotten—that as constitutions are designed to secure the rights of those who have not the control of the government, it behoves all who are entrusted with power, whether they be monarchs or popular majorities, to adhere in good faith to a rigid construction of the instrument from which they derive their authority. Upon our own country, the events in France cannot but have a most salutary influence. The fact of the Revolution's having entirely grown out of forced constructions of the plain and manifest sense of the charter, will inevitably strike the attention of many of our citizens, who have never before read a constitutional discussion, and the result will be a desire to examine the questions now agitating at home. If a free investigation takes place, we fear not the decision. It cannot but eventuate in the full conviction, that the Government of the United States is a Government of limited powers, specifically defined—that all the powers not delegated to the U. States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and that as the power to impose taxes upon the industry of the whole people, for the avowed purpose of benefitting a particular class of citizens, or section of country, has never been delegated to Congress, the exercise of that power is an unwarrantable usurpation of the reserved rights of the States and the people.

In the opinion here expressed of the similarity between the conduct of the French rulers, and those of this country, we find that we do not stand alone. The New York Evening Post contains the following paragraph:

A morning paper, with some justice, classes Charles the Tenth's construction of the section of the Charter, in which he pretended to find authority for the high handed measures that led to his dethronement and the revolution, with that free construction of our Constitution which has resulted in the adoption of the tariff, and the prosecution of wasteful schemes of Internal Improvement. A strict construction would have preserved the peace of France; a strict construction may secure the peace of this country.

The following is from the Baltimore Republican:

The article of the French Charter, under which Charles X undertook to suppress the freedom of the French press, is numbered 14, and is to the following effect:

"The King is the supreme head of the State, commands the army and navy, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, appoints to office, makes the rules and ordinances necessary for the safety of the State."

The arbitrary prerogative exercised by the King was supposed by himself and advisers to be plainly deducible from the latter clause of the above article, which is in italics. It is by a parity of reasoning—by a like resort to arbitrary construction—that a certain party in this country pretend to derive power under our National Government, to build roads, canals, light houses, &c. from the phrase "general welfare," contained in our Constitution. And according to the freedom of construction adopted by that party, our Government is one of as unlimited powers as the French Government itself was supposed to be by the French Monarch and Cabinet! But from the fate of the latter in France, let those politicians in America learn to beware how they construe the written constitutions of the people.

The National Gazette some days ago contained an article commenting upon the conduct of the French King, whose ordinances, violating the Constitution, are pronounced by that paper, to be a revolution. In truth, any act effects a revolution, which changes the fundamental laws of a State, and whether that be performed by a king or by a majority, or whether it be by direct violation or a forced construction of a constitution, is a matter of no sort of importance. Nor does it make any odds, as to the principle involved, whether the revolution be accomplished by a *coup d'etat*, or by a gradual undermining, each successive step forming a fresh *pointe d'appui* from which a new encroachment can be effected.

A gentleman, says a late London paper, walking past Westminster bridge, inquired how the bridge answered. The reply was ready and witty—"If you'll step to the gate you'll be told."



VIAM JUSTITIAE QUAT BULUM.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 12, 1830.

In no stage of the progress of this Republic towards its present grandeur and elevation has a question of so much moment and primary importance presented itself for popular deliberation and decision as the one whether the States of the confederacy are sovereign and independent, and whether they relinquished in their Union any powers separate and distinct from those which were retained at the time of the formation of the Federal constitution. None of us could desire to come to a hasty decision upon a question of such essential consequence, which involves in its determination the continued Union or final separation of the states—the happiness or misery of their inmates, with the prosperity or destruction of the dearest interests of society. How we shall act upon the alternatives which are here presented, and how we shall manage to avoid the evil and fall in with the better choice of course is a quagmire of grave importance, well worthy of all the consideration an enlightened community is capable of bestowing upon it.

We are among those who believe that Republican freedom can only be endangered by the indifference and unconcern of the people for the measures which guide and direct the administration of public affairs, which can only happen where the morals of the community are depraved, and its members lose all sense of public and private virtue wherein consists the chief excellence of all free governments. Could we for a moment indulge the frightful belief that an apoplexy so grossly foul could be cast upon our nation with any kind of justice or sincerity, that instant should our hand be stayed, and our pen withheld from its accustomed office, and nothing but silence and sorrow mark our farther progress through life. But we cannot yet despair of a Republic composed of so much exalted virtue and beaming intelligence, and who so people are so tenacious of the rights of freedom. O! let the true nature of the evils of our government be understood by the people, and their longer continuance cannot be looked for, if we have formed a true estimate of the character and genius of the American Nation.

We have formed high and exalted ideas of the capacity of the people of the United States for self-government and we have never yet given any ear to the whispered calumny that the days of the Republic are numbered. Our Northern Brethren (for such we must term them notwithstanding they have committed enough of transgression through their Representatives to forfeit all claim to the tender appellation) will we hope upon due consideration discover the evil of their ways and retrace their steps. In that event we will have other and additional reasons to congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom and stability of our institutions. A grievance has only to be unfolded and its true features displayed to public view, to be removed. We will not yet form our opinion of the character and qualities of the vast mass of the Northern people by the specimens they have exhibited to us in the persons of their Representatives in Congress. It is to the justice and magnanimity of the body of the people and not to the minions of party, that the South looks for the removal of the cause of her oppression, and disaster of her former prosperous agricultural interests. We cannot believe they will cherish the same tyrannical and unbalanced purposes of the British Nation during the days of the revolution, or that they will longer continue a system of taxation even more oppressive and hateful than colonial vassalage.

But the people are told by these lackers of Satan upon earth that the complaints of the South should be disregarded—that all they have said and determined upon will pass off as the dewy vapours of the morning. What sad mistakes must grow out of such delusion, if it continued to hold the minds of the people in subjection and to put to rest the spirit of investigation! We should then indeed despair of the Republic, and we should never again place any confidence in the stability of free institutions. Listen to the voice of reason, of justice and of humanity, which cry out from the petitions and remonstrances of your fathers who rose in arms against the principle of unequal taxation, and were successful in their resistance to the crowned tyrant of the most powerful kingdom of the world in resources of every kind to conduct warfare! How then can the remonstrances of the South be looked upon in the light of idle verbiage? Such a view of the character of the Southern complaints will prove false and deceptive and cannot fail to jeopardize the Union.

But where are we to look for the causes upon which all this self-security and indifference of the Northern people towards the discontents of the South is grounded? It is the want of unanimity among those upon whom the systematic injustice of the Federal government bears with the greatest oppression, and who appear to be content to be deprived of the rights and privileges of freemen if they can procure any of the treasury funds, to forward some design of improvement in their immediate neighbourhood.

It is in the fact that we admit too many of the enemies' spies into our ranks, who seek to divide the forces of concentrated opinion—the persons with too much influence the policy of Richiavelle's *Discorsi*. It is in the tendency of such gross neglect of our duties that we must look for the secret of all the misfortunes which have befallen us—the history of subsidized lawgivers. Shall we then forsake our dearest rights and liberties for the love of pelf? Shall we suffer a corrupt gang of politicians who have been bought and transported hither, to disfranchise us by our own consent? Heaven in its mercy forbid it!

Distrust those, fellow citizens, who tell you that you are in the full and perfect enjoyment of your rights and immunities. Do not listen to the false and seducing tale. Beware of those then "who can look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under it." Why will you revive the viper by too warm a fondness to return your kindness by aiming a deadly blow at your life? In a well regulated jealousy of your rights consists their firmest protection and defence. We are always suspicious of those who are opposed to us and will never receive their counsel until we examine for ourselves. May all others do so likewise and we shall speedily rid ourselves of our subjection to Northern manufacturers and others of the cornucopia tribe.

Is there nothing which can inspire the people, and awaken them to a full sense of this ticklish and tottering state? One step more and hurry you into the abyss of slavery and the sinks of degradation. Where then is your hope? To whose charge then can you improve your fallen condition? You can only accuse your own incredulity and sloth. You can only taunt yourselves for the implicit reliance you placed upon the tidings of those who cried out "with a wicked heart and a false tongue" the "your liberties were safe."

Suffer it not to be thus whilst hope is not spent. Every thing is yet in your power. You may reinstate yourselves in the full possession of your constitutional franchises if you will determine to do so. We know, we see, we snare which is set to entrap you—we can point you to it—but wherefore? You will not believe us. We have already warned you. We have already besought you to throw off a lethargy, the longer retention of which must paralyze your rights as freemen. The foe has long since broken down the barriers within which your fathers entrenched your liberties, and they now insult your weakness. They no longer regard your feeble voice, scarcely audible, and which is spent in idle admonitions and unprofitable petitions.

How is this, when your numbers can thrille those who place your entreaties at defiance and run counter to the will of so decided a majority? Is it not that they see you are spell bound? Is it not that they have placed some magical charm to silence and lull your fears, some incantation to mislead and overpower your senses? Is it not that they discover the operation of some irresistible influence upon your minds which move them to act thus? It must be so. It cannot be otherwise. Tell your oppressors they must no longer insult you when you expostulate with them and ask an attentive consideration of the wrongs of which you complain. Let them know that you do not live under French despotism, but under a government whose basement is upon principles as free as the breezes of the "mountain air."

Why then a "wilful stillness entertain" when the charter of your liberties is not acknowledged as the landmark of national legislation? Is it indicative of a Republican spirit? Does it bespeak that devotion and veneration for untrammelled freedom and natural independence which so eminently distinguished your ancestors? Does not your listlessness and inertia extend encouragement to your oppressors to forge new manacles, for the better security of their despotism and lawless designs?

But you will not believe that there is any danger to be apprehended from an assumption of power which they would make you believe is used judiciously for the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of the Union. Incredulous! O Athens! her freedom, and subjected her to the will of tyrants. Incredulous! stripped home of her liberties and enslaved her people. An incredulity will be the nightmare which must oppress and finally crush forever the Republican spirit in the United States. The despotism majority chuckle at your incredulity, and make their capacity for deception and intrigue a subject of mirth and hilarity to see and harass the minority. Are not the people aware of this? If they are not, let them learn it now and profit by the knowledge.

The first number of a new paper printed in Charlotte was received last week, called the *Miner's and Farmer's Journal*. Its columns will be devoted purely to the subjects of agriculture and gold mining. It is a neatly printed paper and reflects credit upon its conductors. It takes no side in party political contests and of consequence must be neutral upon the question of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

We have received the first number of the "Lancaster Beacon," a paper printed in Lancaster, S. C. The political principles advocated in its columns are truly republican, and the Editor writes with a great deal of spirit, which will insure him success. It supports the measures of the present administration.

Freedom of the Press.—We have once before said something of this important prerogative of Republican governments, but recent occurrences in France have renewed its importance in a strong and clear manner. In that country we find the most forcible and striking commentary upon the capacity of the press to support, when free and untrammelled, the rights of man from the fangs of a bloody tyrant. What is the first act of those who wish to acquire supreme authority over the liberties of a people? Is it not to vitiate and finally subvert the liberty and independence of the press which is so great a terror to the lazzaroni and arbitrary will of despots? Was not the first impulse given to the French revolution by an attempt on the part of the King and his Ministry to suspend the liberty of the press? That event plainly evinced what weighty consequences were attached to this most effective engine of freedom. It should be an instructive lesson to Americans and they should learn from this unparalleled event to guard with watchful vigilance what has been so justly denominated the "Palladium of our Liberties." This momentous truth cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds, nor too carefully treasured up for succeeding generations. It is the liberty of the press, we repeat, upon which our liberties are to repose. We do not tell you so, because they are trying to wrest that invaluable privilege from the people in our persons, but we declare to you a mighty truth which has been sanctified by the experience and wisdom of several centuries. Do you not believe that there is a party in this country with the same designs of the King of France and his adherents? There remains no doubt of it. They cannot bear to have their public acts canvassed and their political opinions unmasked and exposed to public view thro' the medium of the press, without a special permit from themselves to do it in their own way. Should you do it in contravention to their wills, you must stand and suffer the consequences—and what are they? Imprisonment, fine and every thing that is oppressive on this side of the grave. No, Americans, a name forever dear to the friends of civil and religious liberty, watch with Argus vision this foundation upon which rests your freedom. It is the key-stone of the arch. Remove it, and the fabric falls. Preserve it and it will stand amidst "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." But they would tell you it is necessary to arrest its freedom occasionally in order to secure it from licentiousness. Is it licentious to tell the truth? Is it licentious to defend yourself from falsehood and misrepresentation? Is it licentious to expose the wicked designs of a party? Is it licentious to say that Federalism is not Republicanism? Is it licentious to say that the Rights of the States have been invaded and the constitution violated? Is it licentious to say we do not believe South Carolina, a sister state, is about to throw off the restraints of government and to detach herself from the Union? In fine is it licentious to say we enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom from tyranny? What more have we ever done and yet the liberty of our press has been attacked and threatened to be suspended. Suspended did we say! The King of France threatened to do nothing more! We repeat it upon evidence weighty and abundant that the same man who attacked the liberty of our press did threaten to suspend it!

Where is the spirit of '76? Where is the ardor pure and refined of '83, '89? Are they slumbering with the ashes of the departed sires of Republicanism? Or are they forever extinct in the bosom of this generation? Can nothing blow up the dying flame? Why did our ancestors bequeath so rich, so invaluable a patrimony to such unworthy representatives? But perhaps you will feel indignant at this reproach. It is what we wish. We endeavour to excite your indignation. When your wrath is up, possibly it may lead you to open your eyes to a discovery of what advances the tyrants of America are making upon your rights. You set tranquil by your fire sides, unconscious of any danger, and scarcely would the awful command of surrender make you sensible of your peril. We beseech you, we conjure you to look out at the window, and take a view of the foe. How busily he is employed! Scouts are sent out to reconnoitre. The picket guard is stationed. Every thing is arranging whilst you are silent, unmoved and contented. When he approaches every thing will be bustle, hurly-burly and confusion. Forces scattered, commanders cavilling and disputing about rank and nothing provided, when presently you will be forced to surrender at discretion. Is this the way our fathers acted? Was this the way Patrick Henry defended the liberties of his country? Was this the way Mr. Jefferson disseminated his republican doctrines, and whilst he increased his own thinned the ranks of his opponents? No. It was by activity and zealous perseverance and assiduity. Why are we so lukewarm? Is it that their importance has deteriorated? Is it that time changes the principles of free gov't? Are they as various as the colors of the rainbow? Or can we not rather say their value has increased tenfold, and that they are unchanged and unchangeable? Then let us give some evidence of the high estimation in which we hold republican principles. Let us be animated to the exertion of diligence in the support of our party. To the South let the South only be true, and we will guarantee the safety of the Union and the preservation of our rights.

LETTER FROM LA FAYETTE.

The letter below of Gen. LA FAYETTE is full of that ardor and spirit of liberty which have so peculiarly distinguished him from the rest of his countrymen. How gratifying to reflect that the spark was kindled in America! The letter is addressed to Mr. DUBOIS of Philadelphia, and dated, Paris, August 8th.

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary fermentation. In a three days' conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri-coloured flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion—(which he had asked through General Taton)—that 'reconciliation was impossible,' and that 'the Royal Family had ceased to reign.'"

"The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single Royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them cannon and musquetry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safe-guard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions, and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not elapsed since the ordinances appeared! I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes."

It is precisely as we anticipated of the letter of Judge Johnson. Instead of producing evidence to substantiate his charge of a conspiracy against the Union in South Carolina, which he said was known to "very few," in a subsequent letter to Gov. Taylor he says "I have no evidence but what is before the public, and probably never shall have." His belief of a conspiracy then is drawn entirely from the unsupported testimony of a licentious revoler who abandoned the cause he had supported, and whose attempt to fasten his charge of conspiracy upon certain of the South Carolina delegation in Congress was declared by the public voice a failure. We extract a part of this letter to show our readers what a falling off there is from the original ground taken by him in his letter which we published last week.

As to the part you take in this "Conspiracy," I solemnly declare that if I could think as you do upon the facts, I think I should feel as you do upon the measures. I would not live under "a Government of unlimited Powers," and if I saw distinctly that nothing but a revolutionary movement could impose due restrictions, I would cry out for Revolution.

I agree with you entirely that Judge Lee and myself ought not to have been invited, and for the reasons you suggest. You see that I doubted whether it was not a hoax, and after the lapse of so much time without an answer from you, I was nearly confirmed in that doubt. I treated the invitation however respectfully, yet so as to leave as little as possible to be gained by the hoax, if it were one. There is one thing I must beg you particularly to notice. I do not mean to suffer myself to be drawn into the question of Construction or Constitutionality of the Tariff Act. I see that in my first Point I have written Constitution, where I ought to have said Convention; but the Context will correct the Lapsus. I will treat the subject historically, and no otherwise, and then if I find I have even approached the question of Construction, I will not sit judicially upon a Cause arising under it: As to the Point which you press with most earnestness, I mean the Conspiracy, I am as ready now to dispose of it as I probably ever shall be, and have no objection to do so. I have no Evidence but what is before the Public, and probably never shall have. It requires the powers of an Asmodeus to ransack Cabinets, or rake up the ashes of confidential correspondence, but if there has not been enough published to establish the fact of a fixed purpose and zealous co-operation among some of our Citizens to get rid of the Tariff Act, or get rid of the Union, then I can only say, I differ widely from every one in my inferences. I think there is evidence to show that some go farther, and maintain that a separation

from the Union, which singly or in Confederation with other States, is the true policy of South Carolina; but the Evidence on this subject, is chiefly before the public eye, and may safely be left to their consideration without comment. It is of too personal a character to admit of public discussion, otherwise than in a Court of Justice, and there it never will be discussed that I know of: I hope never will be, directly or incidentally. As to the moral imputation of Conspiracy, it does not necessarily carry with it reproach. Lafayette would never blush to have it known if the truth be so, that he headed a Conspiracy against Charles X. If there are any among us who maintain that they are absolved from their allegiance to the United States, what offences can they take at being charged with conspiring against it. If there are any who charge the Government of the United States with oppressive and intolerable Tyranny, what reproach is it to them to be charged with conspiring? Shall there be a Caesar and no Brutus, no Cassius, no Casca found among us? By such I presume it would be coveted as honorable. The motive only can characterize the act, and to those only whose consciences upbraid them with selfish or dishonorable views can it come with reproach. I do believe in the existence of what I call conspiracy; but I have imputed no man's motives. I have attached no reproachful epithet to the term. As to those who press the alternative upon the people, of either compelling a repeal of the Tariff or positive resistance, if there are any such who know or believe that Congress cannot and will not recede, I leave them to settle with their own consciences how near this approach is to a distinct effort to dissolve the Union.

And now let me conclude with one earnest request. If this correspondence cannot be carried on without interrupting that cordial feeling which has subsisted between us from our boyhood, I pray you let it end here. Do not entertain the thought that I am shunning the combat; you know me too well to believe it. On the contrary I should unwillingly forego my feeble efforts to reconvert the State through the columns of the Telescope.

Yours,
WM. JOHNSON.

At the recent State Rights Celebration in Columbia, there were only EIGHT who were opposed to a Convention out of 2000 persons who were said to be present. A number of persons addressed the meeting with a great deal of animation, and among the number was the venerable Col. TAYLOR, father of the late Governor and a soldier of the Revolution. The Columbia Times gives a very lively description of the meeting. That paper says "the utmost harmony and good order prevailed upon the occasion. We are highly pleased at the result, and gratified at the orderly conduct of those present at the meeting."

POSTSCRIPT.



We hasten to lay before our readers the following gratifying intelligence which we received by Sunday night's mail, and which we copy from an extra that accompanied the last Fayetteville Journal.

GOOD NEWS!

The West India Ports are to be opened to our Commerce!

By the Ship *Napoleon*, whose speedy arrival we yesterday anticipated, the certain intelligence has been received, that the *West India Question* is settled.

The New York American contains the following letter from Liverpool, dated 26th August:

"It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his Proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, (issued you know, in Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, which opens the West India Trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished."

The New York Daily Advertiser, in noticing the arrival of the *Napoleon*, says: "Capt. Smith has brought despatches for our Government, from Mr. McLane, our Minister, which are said to contain a treaty relative to the West India Trade."

A letter from a respectable Merchant of New-York to his correspondent in this place, says, "A messenger has arrived in the *Napoleon* with despatches from our Minister concerning a treaty relative to the West India trade."

"The Messenger stated, that the Trade was to be placed upon the same footing as formerly."

NOTICES.

MARRIED, on the 30th ult. by Adam Rose, Esq. Mr. DANIEL STEINWALT, to Miss CATHERINE REYFORD.

DECEASED.

In this town on Wednesday the 1st inst. Mrs. MARIA BEAHN, wife of Maj. JAMES BEAHN, Jr. Her death will long be lamented by her relatives and numerous friends and acquaintances. Amiable and gentle, fond and affectionate, she was endeared to all who knew her. As a kind mother and a devoted wife she had no superior. Society will long lament her untimely decease.

In this county, on Thursday the 7th inst. Mrs. TABITHA FINESTON, wife of Mr. William FINESTON. She has left a husband and several children to lament a loss which no human power can repair.

Also, on Friday the 8th inst. Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, son of Mr. Wm. Smith, aged about 23 years. Cut off in the bloom of manhood, and just as he was commencing his career on this busy scene, his loss will be much regretted by his relatives and friends.

In this county, on the 13th ult. Mrs. Margaret CROSBY, consort of William Crosby, in the 53d year of her age. Also, on the 19th ult. TIRZA daughter of Wm. Crosby, in the 24th year of her age.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 15th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. DICEY HUTCHISON, relict of the late George Hutchison, in the 73d year of her age. In her death the Presbyterian Church deplores the loss of a worthy member, her neighbourhood of a kind and obliging neighbor, and her connections of an affectionate relation.

In Irrell county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Margaret OSBORNE, relict of the late Col. Adley Osborne, in the 76th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 9.—Cotton (in seed, 32, clean 38, corn 62½ to 65, flour 34 to 34½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 4½, lard 8, salt 1.12½, sugar 1 to 1.12½, coffee 12½ to 16.

Charlotte, Sept. 27.—Cotton 9 a 11½ flour 34 a 36, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 44 a 50, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 12½, North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29.—Cotton 10 a 11½; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 53, flaxseed 31 a 1.05, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37½, wheat 75 a 80.

Columbia, Sept. 27.—Cotton 10 to 11½. Flour 34½ a 36, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, hams 10 a 11.

Camden, Sept. 25.—Cotton 10½ a 11½, flour 37 a 40, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 37 a 40, wheat 31 a 32, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 33 a 40, bacon 8 to 12½.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

Thomas Alba
Mary Arnold
Jacob Brown
Michael Baker 2
William Barber
John A. Bakus
John Bass
William Brown
Shubal Blanding
David Beaver
William Brandon
Marcus D. Bostwick
Isaac Cowan
Jacob Cauble
Sarah Cowan
Thomas C. Crump
John A. Campbell
Matthew Chaffin
Barnabas Crosby
Mary Cook
Rowland Crump
John Chase
Willie Costa
Lydia Cozort
William Collins
John A. Costa
Joseph Dobbins
Mary M. Dickey
John P. Duncan
David Dowland
Michael or Henry or
William Deer
Mary Dodd
Sarah Dinkens 2
Joel Ellis
John Foby
Rush Findley
Moses Fort
George Frick
Thomas Gibson
F. R. Gibson
Flora Gillespie
Elizabeth Gheen
Richard Gillespie
Joseph Gordon
Charles Griffith
John Garner
Joseph Graham
Geo. H. Gheen
Thomas Huger
Anthony Hatch
Richard Harren
George Hermon
William G. Hudson
Cinderella Hix
Isaham Hanes
Daniel Hand
Eli Huger
Turner Harrison
Henry Hess
John Hollibaugh
Elizabeth Henderson
B. D. Haden
William Hightower
Saml. Hart
Martha Hodgess
John Hall
Saml. Huie
William H. Henderson
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John Hughes 2
William Hughes
Louis Jacobs
Philip Jacobs
Hamilton Jones 4
Eli Kerrell
Thomas Kincaid
James Kincaid 3
David Kenny
Mary Kerbricht
John F. Kebman
William Lander
Patience Louis
Jacob Link
William Lunn
Edward Laverty
Ezra Lanning
Henry G. Lamer
Edward Mohler
James Mumford
William Moore
Alfred Moore
Thos. Moseley
Charles L. Marshall 2
Forrest Monroe
John Meate
John W. Moyer
Thomas Matthews
Samuel Martin
Henry Messimore
Thomas Martin
Jacob Moore
James McNaughey
Wm. H. McDonald
John Newland
William Nesbitt
Sand. S. Preston
Azariah Pack
Jacob Pool
Ebenr. Parks
Aron Pinkston
Josiah W. Powers
Joseph Pack
Louisa M. Pinkston
Chas. B. Pelton
William Robertson
William Rough
Saml. P. Rowls
Green Redwine
William Smith
William Strickland
John Stewart
Nudolph Suler
Nicholas Simpson
William Simms
Peter Smith
George Sweet
Polly Lane
Daniel Verble
Edward W. Wilkins
Augustus K. Warner
Francis F. Ward 2
Thomas Womao
Edmund Wood
William Williamson
James W. Walton
Dr. E. Woolcot.
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EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

A CARD.

THE citizens of Salisbury respectfully offer to the Rev. Messrs. their warmest and cordial wishes for the early, able and judicious management of the new meeting in this neighborhood, and also for his unwearied exertions, not only to render the hearers comfortable, but to fill their minds with wisdom. In all of which he displays as much firmness of purpose, liberality of sentiment, kindness in rebuking, patient and long suffering with that part of the congregation who appeared to disregard the rules of order, (and that number was very few considering the large congregation that was there assembled) that would the time and place have suited, we would personally have tendered our obligations to him.

Salisbury, Oct. 6th, 1830.

The Editors of the Greenboro' Patriot and Raleigh Star, are requested to insert the above Card.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

William J. Alexander
N. W. Alexander
Isaac F. Alexander
David Alexander
Dovey H. Howard
Henry Brazier
Lawson Boyd
A. F. Caldwell
Rev. R. L. Calk
Sarah Cooke
John S. Carvon
Jos. Davidson
James Deaton
David Dicky
Ethelred Ellis
W. S. Edson
John Feemster
Isaac Green 2
John M. Gunn
Graham Gaitther
Crawford & Gaitther
Allen Gill
John Galloway
Martin Hartley
Sarah Horton
Jas. R. Houie
Nath. Journey
Zach. Jacobs
Amos Jacobs
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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

Wm. H. Archibald
Wm. S. Allison
Joseph Burnheart
Jno. C. Burnheart 2
David Bradshaw
Penelope Burns
George Boger
Sarah Bradshaw
Hiram Blackwelder
Charles Campbell 3
Christopher Crinsinger
Thos. Carter
Vrthias Cook
Isaac Crinsinger
Miss Nicy Davis
Jno. Freeland
Catharine Ferrell
Nelson Goodnight
Henry Gouger
Francis Glass
Abner Hagens
Archibald Houston 2
Miss Sarah Hudson
Jno. Hamilton
Miss Jimima Houston
Miss Abby Harris
Thos. A. Hague
Jno. E. Henderson
Thos. Irvin
Miss Urdian Joans 2
Harris Jordan
Jno. Johnston
Richd. King
Rubi. Keelough

David Long
Danl. Little
Thos. Motley
Miss Matilda Mcaleb
Robt. L. Mourday
Thos. G. Martin
Miss Mary Morris
Tobias Mischoness
Jos. R. McKinley
Nath. Monteith
Stephen McKinley
Abraham McNamee 2
Henry H. Moore
Archibald McBride
Dorus Mcman
Thos. & Jas. Mcuri
Jno. Nine
Miss Mary Parks
Jno. Petry
Nathan Phillips
Aron Radenhout
Moses Ramey
David Russell, sen.
Wm. Robertson
Chf. Superior Court 2
Henry Smith
Thos. Scott
Senica Turner
Miss Margaret Wallace
Bost. G. Weddington
Jas. M. Welch
Jas. Wofford
Jno. Yoman
342
D. STORKE, P. M.

New Cheap Store.
CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.
R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of
New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,
which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 3, 1830.

POETRY.

JOHN HOLLAND'S POETRY.

Yes, Crawford, he's the man for me,
Without a puff or vanishing,
It is his pride, that he's been tried,
And found in nothing wanting.

The second John, or John the Son,
Is spoken of quite highly,
He's learnt the art, and play'd his part,
For President most stily.

In Foreign Courts, and Royal Sports,
He got his education,
And with the knacker, he then came back,
To teach the Yankee 'Nation.'

We wrote a song, (it was rather long)
Of Jefferson and Sally,
And scoured those brats, the Democrats,
With mighty pitch and rally.

There's no dispute, John's mighty cut,
And very wise and knowing,
Will always veer and strive to steer,
The way the wind is blowing.

There's Harry Clay, some people say,
Is a gay smart and lucky,
Who went astray, to make a shift,
Way over in Kentucky.

He'll play at brag, break every "snag,"
That's in the Constitution,
And talks so fair, 't would make you stare,
To hear his elocution.

But though he may both talk and play,
And is so cute and funny,
I'm a little afraid, he'll learn the trade,
Of playing with our MONEY.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,
direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830. Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Store. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, May 7th. 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,
in the house formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern. The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

**Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and
Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-stands, &c.**

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

July 14th, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main Street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 15

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers,
Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 640

HY. GILES, c. s. c.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a good assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased anywhere in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other mercantile produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them, and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to clear that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m69

Female School.

THE female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell, will commence on the 1st Monday in November next. 6-12

EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured anywhere. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand, where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern and leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

Medical College OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Attending, John E. H. Brook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.

Musical Medicine, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Proleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 23d, 1830. 10-64

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a really safe throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGMAN.

Lexington, May 25th, 1830. 21

A neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the town, and is the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allmon, or to David P. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.

H. C. JONES.

May 20th, 1830. 09

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Daniel, and belongs to the Widow Seely of South Carolina and was hired to Capt. Alexander Ingram. Said boy is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, of common size, all of his teeth off his right foot except the great toe, and the toes on the left foot, occasioned by a frost bite. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, SGT.

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

Writing & Wrapping Paper.

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 21

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linnen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town; it is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main Street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber; who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 18 30. 17

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in three or four thousand acres of land situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Farney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey, and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina, must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payment may be made in four early instalments with interest until paid, and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warrants deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Farney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100-1

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warrants titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

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JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100-1

J. MURPHY,

is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS.

suitable to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopen that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3m13

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,

Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Breakfast & Dinner Tables, Ladies Cris, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES

July 12th, 1830.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JAMES HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY, who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,

JOSIAH HUIE

June 2nd, 1830. 5

Salisbury RAUES!

THE Races over at Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days.

First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding;

Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day;

Third day; county purse, three mile heat in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, trained and owned in the county of Rowan.

SAMUEL JONES, Proprietor.

11th Sept. 1830. 6-42

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 35 PHIL WHITE.

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old; between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out.

JOSEPH PACK.

Fallon, Aug. 6th, 1830. 37tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILLIAMS had it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April, 1st, 1823. 11

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Archy Cowham of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, SGT.